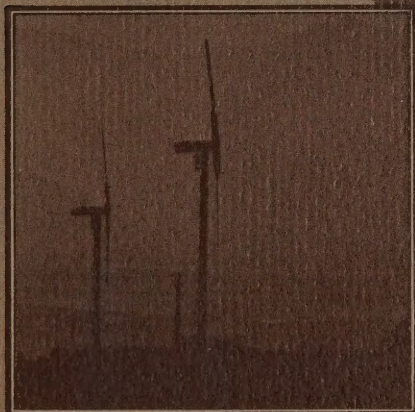


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THE YEAR IN REVIEW

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**Ed Hastey
California State Director
Bureau of Land Management**

THE YEAR IN REVIEW has been prepared to acquaint you with the many and diverse uses made of California public lands by state residents and visitors in Fiscal Year 1983. A financial overview shows Bureau of Land Management (BLM) expenses as well as substantial monetary returns to the Federal Treasury, State, and counties of California.

BLM in California manages 18.6 million acres of public lands, 17.1 in California and 1.5 in Nevada. The Bureau has mineral responsibilities for another 30 million acres of California public lands managed by other Federal agencies such as the Forest Service, National Park Service, and the military. BLM California also administers the subsurface mineral estate for 2.5 million acres of privately owned land.

Resources managed by the four BLM districts in California include lands, minerals, forest and rangeland, watershed, recreation and wildlife. BLM programs provide for the protection as well as the development and use of the public lands and resources under principles of multiple use, land use planning, and public participation, while maintaining and enhancing the quality of the environment. The Bureau's support activities include the survey of Federal lands and maintenance of public land records.

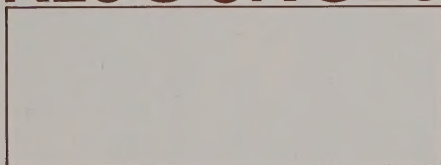
In Fiscal Year 1983, BLM expended \$25.2 million for management of public lands in California, but returned to the Federal Treasury and the State of California \$53.5 million. Also, BLM administers a program of payments-in-lieu of taxes on the amount of federally owned lands in the State that provided California counties another \$10 million.

The support and interest of California's citizens and organizations for the public lands and the Bureau's multiple use programs has been exceptional this past year and greatly appreciated.

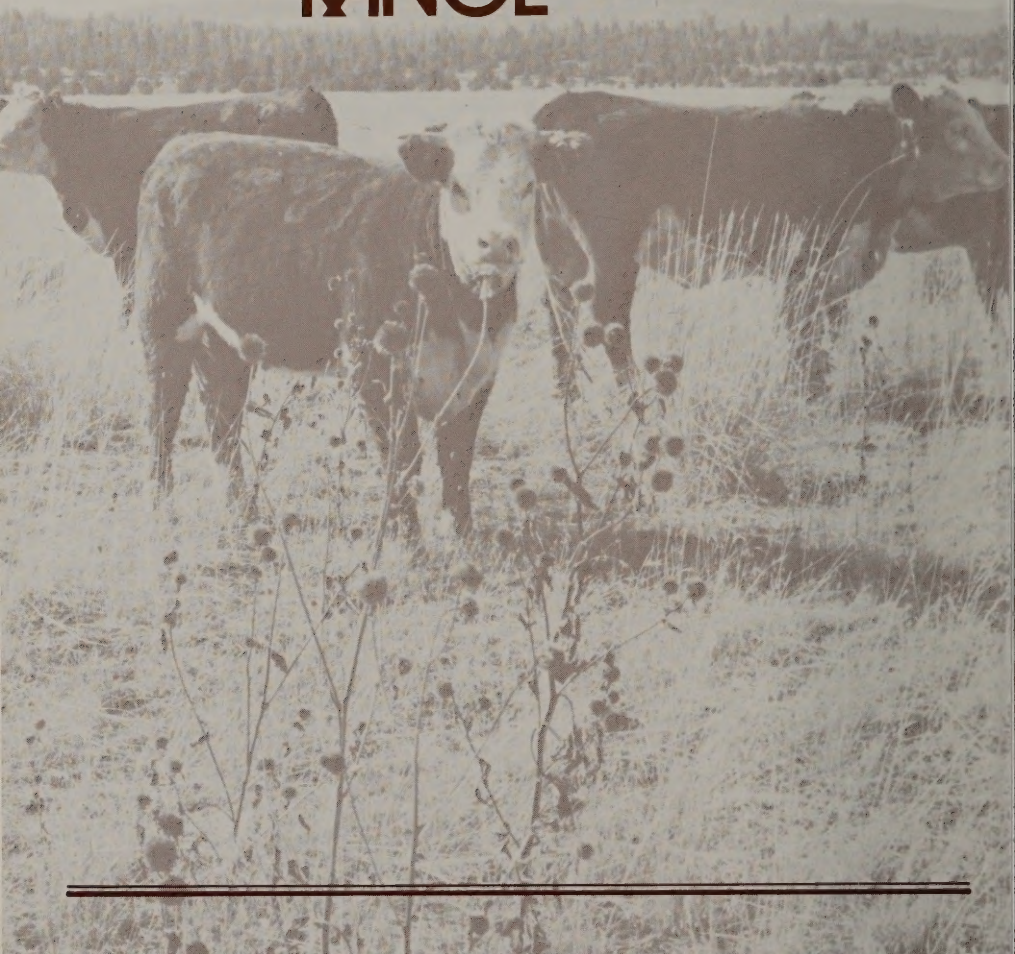
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LANDS & RENEWABLE RESOURCES



RANGE





Nine million acres of public lands in California are grazed annually by domestic cattle, sheep, and horses. BLM manages 896 grazing leases or permits which provide grazing lands for approximately 90,000 cattle and 70,000 sheep. These animals consume forage that would total 490,000 animal unit months. The forage required to feed one cow, or one horse, or five sheep for one month is an animal unit month.

Also included in these totals are 1.5 million acres of public lands in the northwestern portion of Nevada administered by the Susanville District. This portion provides 87,000 animal unit months of livestock forage.

A grazing fee credit for range improvement work and after-the-fact billing based on total livestock use for all operators within the stewardship area were some of the innovative measures tested in the Modoc-Washoe Stewardship Area of northeastern California and northwestern Nevada. The area was used to explore innovative grazing management policies and systems which might provide incentives to improve range conditions.

Throughout the State, a four-point improvement policy was implemented for private investments and contributions for range betterment, performance of maintenance work by private operators, use of range betterment funds for on-the-ground projects, and use of range investments. Improvements are implemented after social, economic, and resource analyses depict favorable cost-benefit ratios. Range conditions are monitored throughout the year to determine adjustments in grazing use of the lands.

BLM California completed 44 grazing allotment management plans and issued 105 grazing decisions, three Rangeland Program Summaries, five Rangeland Program Summary Updates, and implemented monitoring programs for 90 grazing allotments. The BLM also completed the Otoy, Yokayo, South Sierra Foothills, and Redding Grazing Environmental Statements.

		LIVESTOCK PERMITTED OR LEASED	
OPERATORS AUTHORIZED	871	CATTLE	75,338
ANIMAL UNIT MONTHS		HORSES	99
PERMITTED OR LEASED	429,296	SHEEP AND GOATS	86,033

RECREATION





The recreation management program is primarily designed to insure protection of the resources and meet the needs of recreation users. The program provides for facilities and supervision of the many recreation activities taking place on the public lands, thus improving user safety and enjoyment, and minimizing conflict between users and resources.

More than 1.6 million off-highway vehicles are in the state and many frequent the 43,000 miles of vehicle routes and various off-highway vehicle open areas under BLM's administration. Each year approximately 130 competitive events, involving 60,000 participants and 200,000 spectators, are held on public lands.

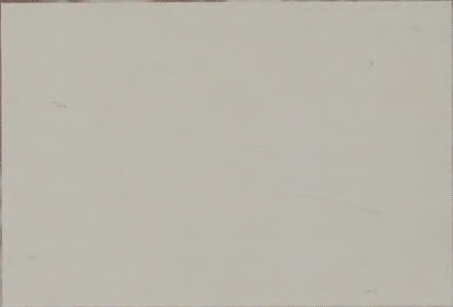
Currently a comprehensive program to designate vehicle routes is under way in the California Desert District where most off-highway vehicle use occurs on BLM public lands.

This last year a total of \$100,000 was collected in recreation user fees. This figure represents a 33 percent increase over last year's fees.

RECREATION VISITOR HOURS	28,307,000
DEVELOPED CAMPGROUNDS	18 SITES
NATIONAL RECREATION TRAILS (6 TRAILS)	66 MILES
AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN (670,000 ACRES)	76 SITES
RESEARCH NATURAL AREAS (18,720 ACRES)	2 AREAS
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES	14 SITES
OFF-HIGHWAY DESIGNATIONS	
ACRES OPEN	630,000 ACRES
ACRES CLOSED	2,052,074 ACRES
ACRES LIMITED	11,000,000 ACRES
ACRES UNDESIGNATED	3,100,000 ACRES



WILDLIFE





The wildlife program for BLM California emphasizes protection, maintenance and enhancement of the natural diversity of wildlife and wildlife habitat, including threatened or endangered species. Wildlife habitats on these lands are diverse and may range from chaparral hillsides to lush redwood forests to dry deserts.

To reestablish big game animals on lands where they have disappeared, BLM and the California Department of Fish and Game transplanted desert bighorn sheep into the Whipple Mountains of southern California and Roosevelt elk into the King Range National Conservation Area of northern California.

BLM initiated and signed a five-year fisheries habitat management plan with California Department of Fish and Game, a first of its kind. Also, a memorandum of understanding was signed with CDF&G to cooperatively develop wildlife improvement projects on public lands using State funding from offshore drilling receipts. Last year, \$183,000 from this fund was used for wildlife habitat improvements on public lands in California.

A final agreement was signed on the management of the California Islands Wildlife Sanctuary between the State of California and BLM. The agreement placed the management of thousands of small rocks, pinnacles and islands and the birds and mammals that use the sites for nesting and resting places in the hands of California Department of Fish and Game.

BIG GAME ANIMALS USING BLM CALIFORNIA PUBLIC LANDS IN 1983:

ANTELOPE	6,200
BEAR	370
DEER	100,000
ELK	550
JAVELINA WILD BOAR	2,800
MOUNTAIN SHEEP	3,000

PUBLIC LAND HABITATS OF IMPORTANCE TO WILDLIFE:

WETLANDS	115,000 acres
RIPARIAN AREAS	129,000 acres
LAKES AND RESERVOIRS	21,500 acres
BIG GAME HABITAT	7,412,000 acres
SMALL GAME HABITAT	14,465,000 acres

LANDS

A sepia-toned landscape photograph showing a mountain valley. In the foreground, a dark, forested slope rises from the bottom left. In the middle ground, a calm lake is nestled between the slopes. In the background, a large, rounded mountain peak rises under a pale, hazy sky. The overall tone is muted and atmospheric.



LAND EXCHANGES

BLM exchanges land to acquire other lands valuable to public use without spending tax dollars. Such exchanges reduce the cost of administering scattered parcels with little public value because these parcels are landlocked by private lands and are difficult and expensive for BLM to manage.

The King Range National Conservation Area located in northern California acquired 9,321 acres of private land valued at \$8,375,000. Ninety-five percent of the acquisitions were acquired through exchange and 491 acres by direct purchase. Exchange of small, scattered parcels of public lands outside the range enabled BLM to acquire needed acres to consolidate lands in the range.

The Susanville District acquired an interior tract of land and five easements necessary for legal access to the Susan River Trail trailhead. Also, eight easements were acquired by the Bakersfield District to provide legal access to the Pacific Crest Trail.

RECREATION AND PUBLIC PURPOSES LANDS

This past year BLM California leased 1,877 acres of public lands to the City of Poway in San Diego County for 12 miles of riding and hiking trails. These lands were leased under the jurisdiction of the Recreation and Public Purposes Act which allows BLM to transfer the use of public lands by lease or patent to state, local county and city governments and to qualified nonprofit organizations for recreation and public purposes including education and health.

BLM California has provided public lands for local government use as cemeteries, parks, schools, sanitary landfills, recreational sites, and rifle ranges among others. Under this program, the Trinity County Sheriff's Department obtained a 17 acre shooting range with a seven year lease; the city of Redding leased a 59 acre addition to Buckeye Park and Urban Trail; the city of Trinidad was issued a patent for 47 acres of land to be used for recreational and hiking trails; and Lassen County received a 25 year lease for a 375 acre rifle range.

The State of California's Department of Forestry obtained the use of 20 acres in northern California for a fire station and ranger unit headquarters. The state also received a 7,467 acre addition to Anza-Borrego State Park; a 3,543 acre addition to Hungry Valley Off-Highway Vehicle Park; a 79 acre lease for lands to be used in Saddleback Butte Park; and a 240 acre lease was approved for Antelope Valley Indian Museum.

PUBLIC LAND SALES

Through its land disposal program, the Bureau offered for sale 49 parcels of public land totaling 5,525 acres in California. Twenty-four parcels, nearly one half of the total offered, were sold for \$691,252. These 24 parcels totaled 660 acres.

BLM is able to dispose of public lands by sale, through land use planning if the lands are: 1) scattered, isolated tracts, difficult or uneconomical to manage; 2) were acquired for a specific purpose and no longer needed for that purpose; or 3) disposal of the land serves important public objectives, such as community expansion and economic development.

WITHDRAWAL REVIEW

Over the years, millions of acres of public land in California have been set aside or withdrawn from the BLM mining and surface entry laws. In the past, when public lands were needed for a reclamation project or expansion of a military base, the acreage was withdrawn and reserved for the requested purpose.

Since passage of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, withdrawal reviews have been conducted to determine whether, and for how long, the continuation of existing withdrawals of land is consistent with the statutory objectives of the program for which the lands were originally withdrawn.

This last year marked the beginning of the review of existing withdrawals of public lands held by Federal agencies other than BLM. Within this time frame, 74 withdrawal reviews were completed for a total of 466,000 acres. Of this total, 118,500 acres will be opened to surface entry; 130,150 acres to mineral entry and 1,200 acres will be opened to mineral leasing, with the balance in private ownership or segregated in overlapping withdrawals.

Additionally a total of 121 land classification reviews on 47,750 acres of BLM land were completed. The results of this review opened 12,300 acres to surface entry and 12,600 acres to mineral entry.

As a result of the withdrawal reviews, only 58,000 acres, out of 17.1 million acres under BLM California's administration, continue to be withdrawn to mineral location and none to mineral leasing.

PACIFIC TEXAS PIPELINE PROJECT

BLM California has received a proposal from Pacific Texas Pipeline Project to construct a 42-inch and 48-inch crude oil pipeline approximately 1,032 miles from the Port of Long Beach, California, to a refining area near Midland, Texas. The project would generally follow the route proposed for the SOHIO project which followed Interstate Highway 10 through Southern California then proceeded southwest through Arizona and New Mexico into west Texas.

The proposed system will have the capability of transporting 900,000 barrels per day of surplus west coast crude oil, from the Alaskan North Slope, and California offshore and onshore production.

ALL AMERICAN / CELERON PIPELINE PROJECT

The All American Pipeline Project is a proposal to construct a 30-inch diameter heated crude oil pipeline over approximately 1,230 miles from Gaviota, California, to a refining area near McCamey, Texas. The pipeline would cross public lands as well as private lands along its route.

The project proposes to transport 300,000 barrels per day of surplus west coast crude oil to west Texas. Most of the oil would originate from increased production in California, the Outer Continental Shelf and continuing Alaskan North Slope oil production.

ALASKA NATURAL GAS TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

BLM California completed development on the California segment of the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System. The right-of-way grant was issued to the applicant and BLM continues monitoring the design and construction of the segment.

STATE IN LIEU SELECTION

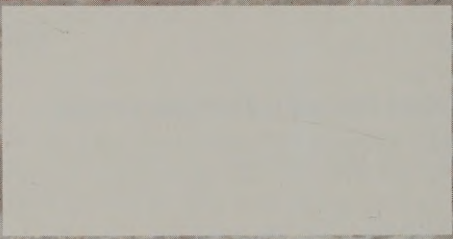
Under the California Enabling Act the state is entitled to public lands for public purposes. In Fiscal Year 1983 BLM transferred to the state 8,000 acres valued at approximately \$12 million.

LAND / RIGHTS-OF-WAY

	NUMBER COMPLETED	ACRES
R&PP TRANSFERS (patents and leases)	34	15,763
EXCHANGES	30	11,261
RIGHT-OF-WAY GRANTS	270	2,939
WITHDRAWAL REVOCATIONS	70	463,124
WITHDRAWALS	2	1,040
STATE SELECTIONS	2	8,002
PARCELS SOLD	24	659



WIND ENERGY



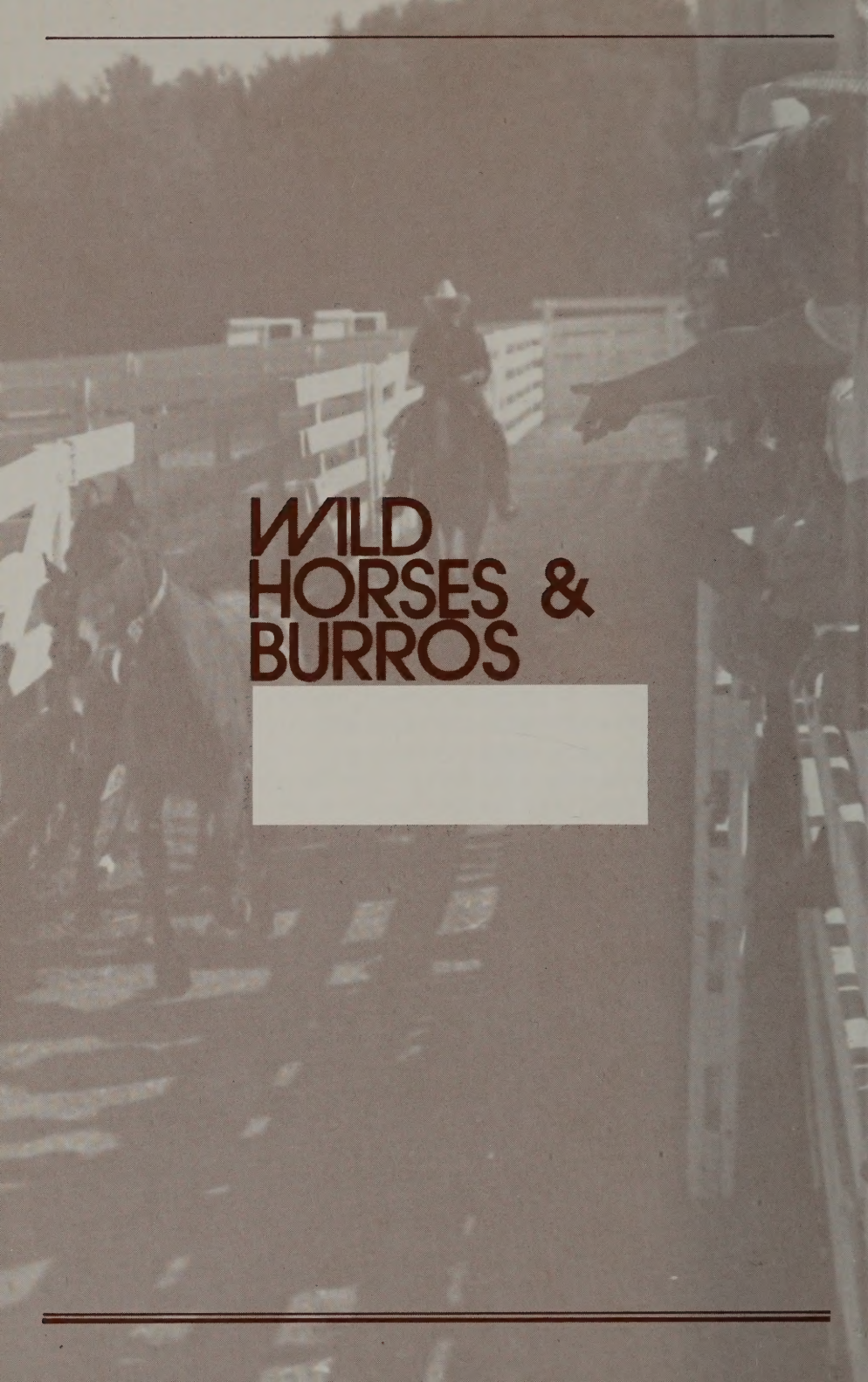


The San Geronio Wind Energy Sale was BLM's first use of a competitive approach to establish fair market value for granting energy rights-of-way on public lands. New permitting procedures for siting wind energy facilities were developed because policy and procedures for processing wind energy rights-of-way were nonexistent.

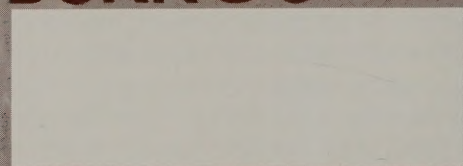
The 1,366 acres permitted for development resulted in bids totaling \$960,270 per year. Over the term of the grant, a two percent royalty will be paid to the government or a minimum of \$29 million.

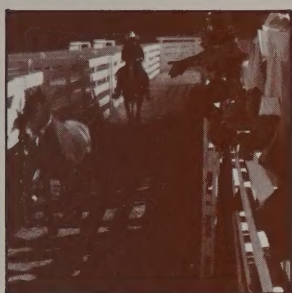
A total of eight right-of-way grants was issued in the San Geronio Pass and four plans of operation approved. These grants have resulted in the first sitings of wind turbine generators on public lands within the BLM. An additional noncompetitive grant was issued for 640 acres in the Tehachapi Mountains. At full development, the Tehachapi project will contribute nearly one-half million dollars per year in revenue.

Using the procedure developed for the San Geronio area, calls for applications to develop wind energy in the Tehachapi, Table Mountain, Mountain Pass, and Barstow areas were issued with sales scheduled for 1984.



WILD HORSES & BURROS





The BLM protects and manages wild horses and burros on the public lands. These animals, which have no natural predators, increase yearly and impact the environment by overgrazing the land and destroying water sites. Where their populations have become too large, they pose a threat to native wildlife by competing for forage and water-holes. Excess wild horses and burros are removed to prevent range deterioration and maintain a balanced use of the resources.

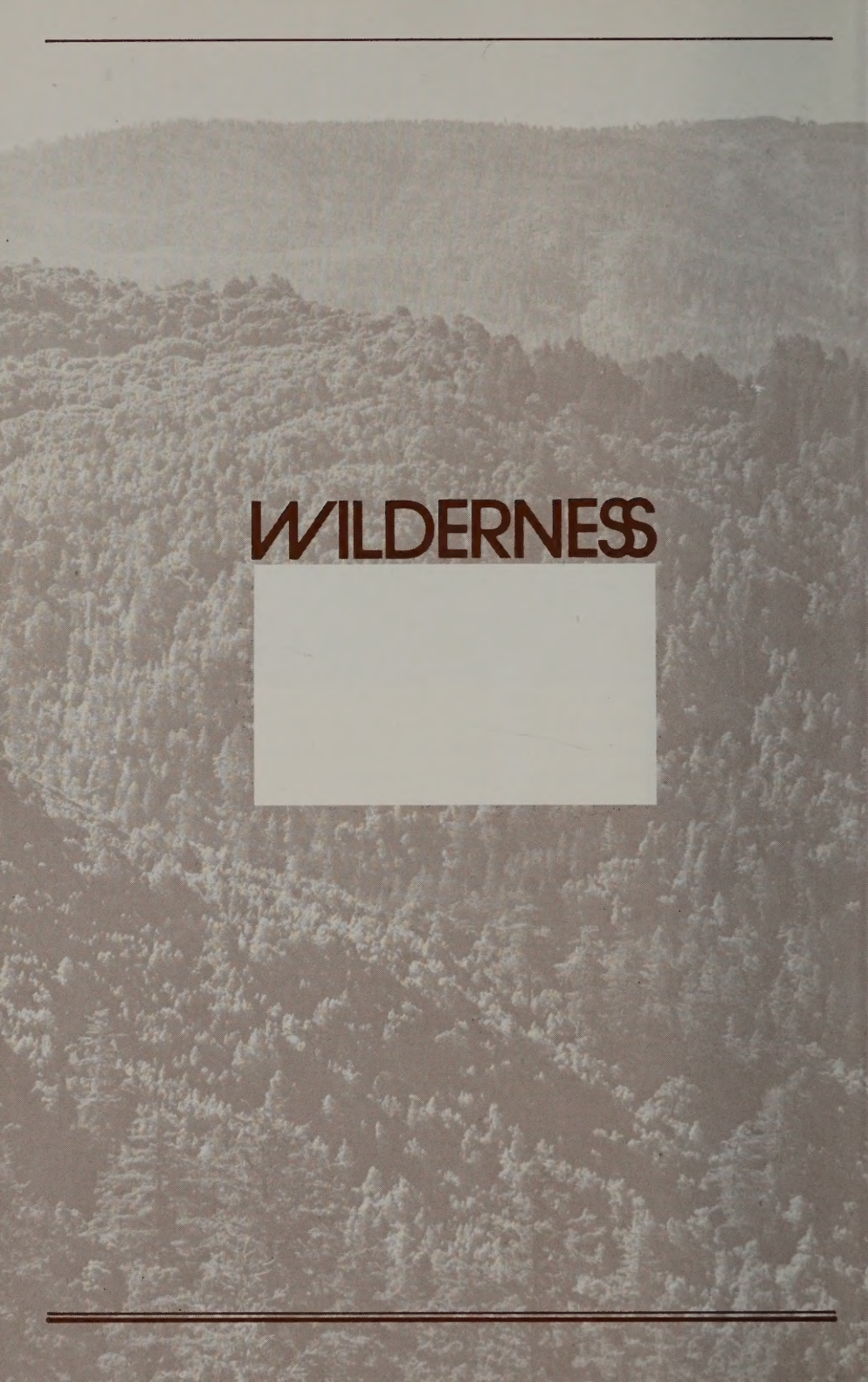
Approximately 3,800 horses and 5,900 burros forage on California's public lands. By 1985, the desired management levels are 1,200 horses and 1,250 burros. Last year, 1,220 horses and 1,700 burros were captured and removed from public lands.

These animals are made available to qualified individuals through BLM's Adopt-a-Horse and Adopt-a-Burro programs. An adoption fee of \$125 per horse and \$75 per burro, plus transportation costs if any, is required for each animal. The fees are applied toward the actual cost of removing and placing animals with adopters.

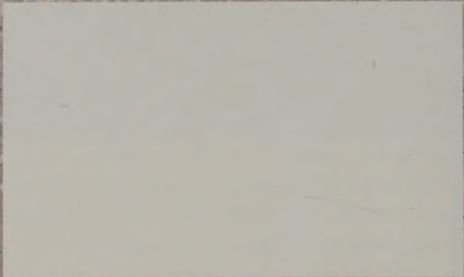
Ten satellite wild horse adoption centers throughout California were successfully operated to place animals quickly and reduce holding costs. Adoption efforts last year were expanded to include horses gathered from Nevada along with those of California. Many times, hundreds of people arrived at the centers to quickly adopt the animals, thereby reducing holding costs.

The BLM has also entered into cooperative agreements with the Forest Service, National Park Service, and China Lake Naval Weapons Center to facilitate management of wild horses and burros. BLM California has agreed to remove all burros from Death Valley National Monument within three years.

Wild free-roaming horses on public lands	3,800	Total wild horses gathered in 1983	500
Wild free-roaming burros on public lands	5,900	Total burros gathered in 1983	600
Wild horses adopted by area residents	500	Wild horses gathered for other Federal agencies	585
Wild burros adopted by area residents	90	Wild burros gathered for other Federal agencies	1,084



WILDERNESS



Wilderness studies under way in California were: Alturas, two Wilderness Study Areas (WSA) comprising 28,525 acres; North Central California, two WSAs with 30,322 acres; Red Mountain, one WSA with 6,173 acres; Benton-Owens Valley/Bodie-Coleville, 20 WSAs with 290,216 acres; Central California, six WSAs with 78,195 acres; Clear Lake, 2 WSAs with 40,765 acres; Western Counties, five WSAs with 30,881 acres; East San Diego County, 3 WSAs with 44,534 acres.

The BLM's preliminary recommendations for each of the WSAs will receive administrative review during fiscal year 1984.

California BLM expects to complete two remaining studies in 1985, one year earlier than the bureau-wide completion date. Joint studies are continuing with the Forest Service on six WSAs contiguous to four national Forests.

WSAs are managed so as not to impair their suitability for preservation as wilderness. Mining, mineral leasing, and grazing are permitted to continue in the manner and degree to which these activities were being conducted on October 21, 1976, the date of adoption of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act. New mining and leasing activities must comply with the nonimpairment requirements of the Act. Specific land uses are not automatically excluded from Wilderness Study Areas. As provided in BLM's interim management guidelines, the impacts of an activity, not the activity itself, must be considered in determining impairment of wilderness values.

Forty-two Wilderness Study Areas totaling 1.8 million acres of the California Desert District have been identified as potentially suitable for wilderness pending mineral survey completion by U.S. Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines in 1986.

WILDERNESS STATUS - CALIFORNIA

LANDS WITH WILDERNESS POTENTIAL

Designated Wilderness

Bureau of Land Management	1,733 acres
Forest Service	2,138,608 acres
National Park Service	575,454 acres
Fish and Wildlife Service	141 acres

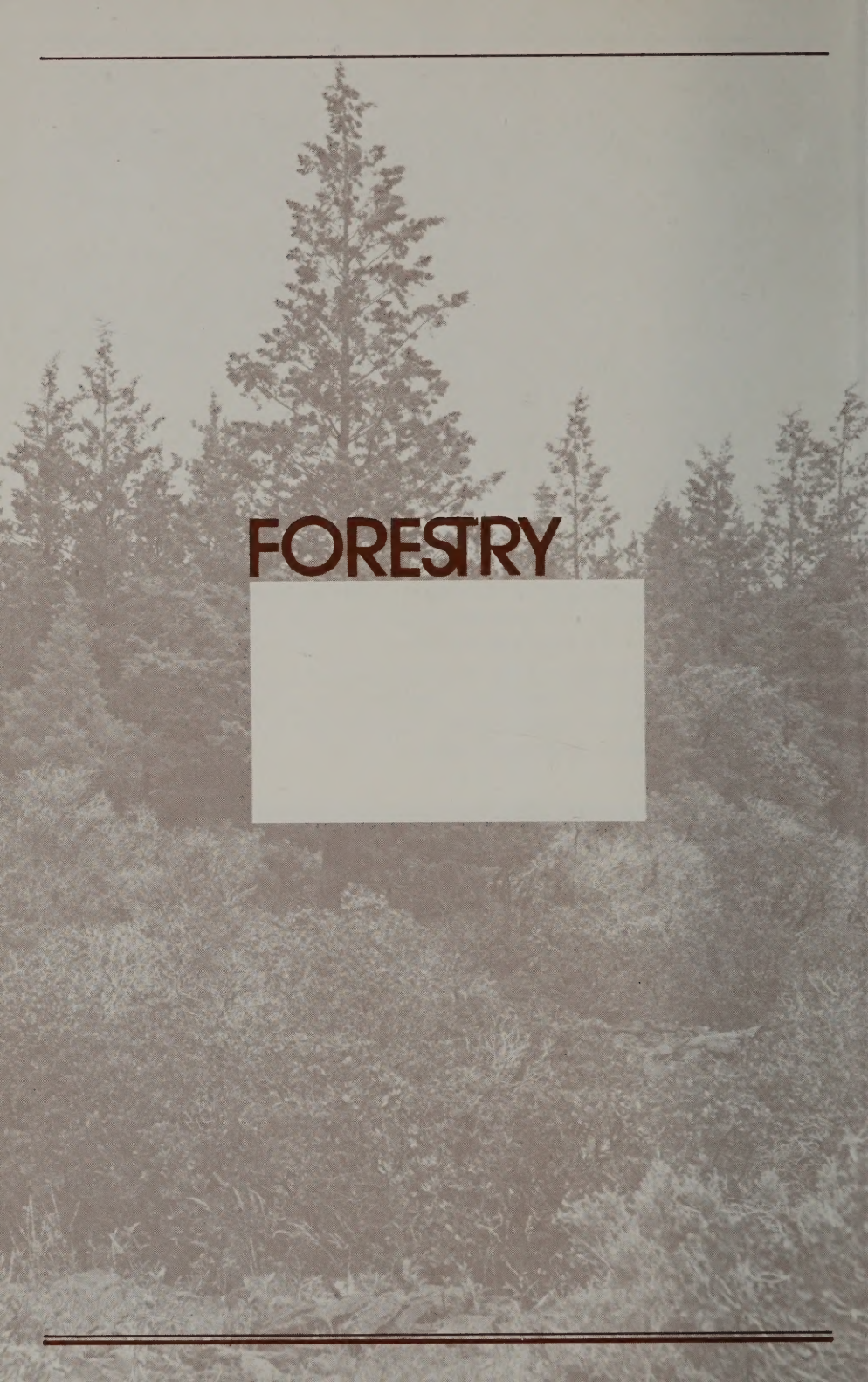
Administratively Proposed Wilderness

Forest Service	1,196,000 acres
National Park Service	3,357,580 acres
Fish and Wildlife Service	8,648 acres

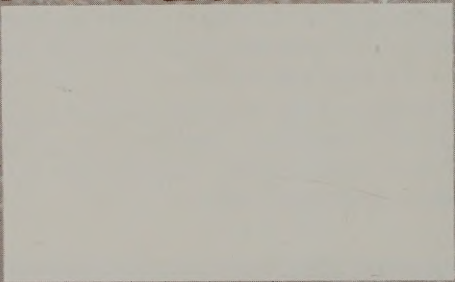
Status of BLM Acres Under Study

Preliminarily Recommended Suitable for Wilderness	1,886,219 acres
Preliminarily Recommended Nonsuitable for Wilderness	4,000,000 acres
Remaining to be Studied	205,151 acres





FORESTRY





Commercial forest land administered by BLM California amounts to 216,000 acres with 550,000 acres of non-commercial timber and woodland. These lands presently can provide 21.6 million board feet of sawtimber and minor forest products on sustained yield basis.

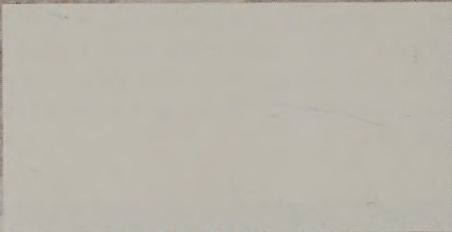
Timber purchasers with outstanding timber sale contracts this last year were able to cut 23.6 million board feet of timber in the Bakersfield, Ukiah, and Susanville Districts. During this last year 16.1 million board feet of sawtimber and 4,600 cords of fuelwood valued at \$1,264,000 were offered for sale.

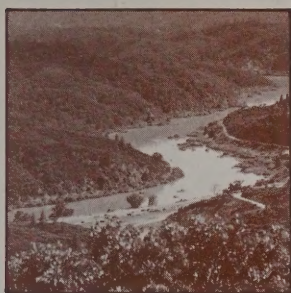
This last summer the President approved the extension of a grace period which allows purchasers of BLM timber under contracts executed or bid prior to October 1, 1981, additional time to cut, remove, and pay the purchase price of remaining uncut timber under contract as of October 1, 1983. Nine agreements covering 13 California contracts have been approved by BLM.

Total commercial forest acreage	241,287 acres
Total cut	15,400,000 board feet
Value of timber and fuelwood	\$ 1,123,000
Total woodland acreage	539,000



SOILS & WATER





SOILS

Soils on public lands are varied and basic to the land resource. Of the several kinds that occur on these lands, frequently many are fragile, subject to accelerated erosion by wind, water, and mass movements from landslides.

The soils program provides BLM managers with key information on the effects of various activities that occur upon the soils. This information aids the managers in predicting impacts of energy and mineral development, recreation, off-highway vehicle use, grazing, forestry, construction, community development, and other uses.

Soil scientists develop soil interpretations, design plans to protect soils from damage, provide alternative management systems, and determine the soil potential ratings on public lands.

Of the 17.1 million acres of public lands under BLM California's administration, soil inventories have been completed on 6 million acres. A coordinated effort is under way with the U.S. Soil Conservation Service and the private sector to complete the soil surveys.

WATER

Water quality is of major concern to BLM managers when making decisions affecting the public lands. The water resource program concerns itself with identifying and classifying water resources; developing ways to maintain and improve water quality; providing protection to other resources through floodplain management practices; identifying and correcting deficiencies in hazardous dams; and providing safe drinking water at BLM facilities.

Spring rehabilitation, streambank stabilization and chaparral management to increase water yield and decrease chances of wildfire are some of the activities of the program.

The water program also provides water resource information and expertise to managers for use in making decisions regarding range management, timber harvest, management of special areas, lands actions, and critical watersheds.



CULTURAL





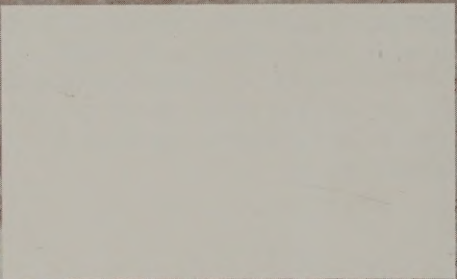
The public lands in California are rich in cultural and historical resources. Approximately 775,000 acres of public lands in California have been inventoried for cultural resources and more than 14,000 cultural resource sites have been identified. These may range from the simplest of early stone tools to spectacular historical properties associated with the California gold rush days. Analysis of existing sites has led to the conclusion that an average of one cultural site will occur for every 100 acres of public land in California.

The cultural program takes into consideration prehistoric archeological sites, properties associated with historic occupations and development of California, and the contemporary cultural and religious values of Native American and other ethnic groups. Many of the 102 Native American groups in California continue to use public lands for traditional cultural purposes.

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VOLUNTEERS





Several one-time cooperative BLM and volunteer projects were accomplished throughout the state this last year. The Imperial Sand Dunes cleanup project on Easter weekend by the Looney Duners and Brawley Boy's Club, under the supervision of the El Centro Resource Area staff, was a tremendous success.

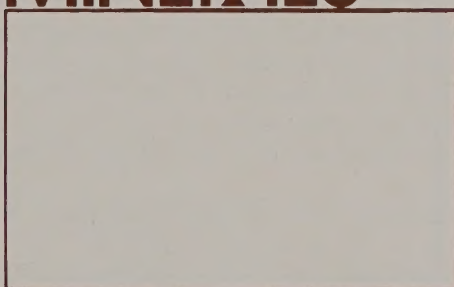
Other volunteer projects to aid the public lands in California included fencing West Well archeological site by local Chemehuevi Indians and citizens; placing a big game guzzler in the Whipple Mountains by California Department of Fish and Game, Varmint Callers, and the Society for Protection of Big Horn Sheep; assistance in patrolling the El Mirage Recreation Area on Memorial Day and July the Fourth by the American Motorcyclist Association's Training Wheels Club, the One Hundred Motorcycle Club, and local citizens using their own vehicles; opening two miles of Squaw Leap National Recreation Trail by Boy Scout Troop 211 of Fresno and the 4H Club of Sierra High School of Tollhouse; and construction of a barrier in a Fort Piute road by California 4-Wheel Drive Association.

BLM and the citizens of California appreciate the assistance these volunteers have given this past year to public land projects. Approximately 63,000 hours of volunteer work for projects was given on behalf of BLM California this last year. This volunteer work has been estimated at a value of \$350,000.

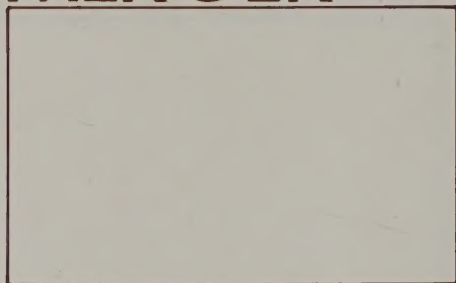
BLM California's cooperative management program is a common sense approach to land and resource management based on voluntary participation by land users and user groups. Cooperative Management Agreements compliment BLM management by cooperatively involving user groups in BLM programs such as cultural resource, grazing, recreation, forestry, and wildlife management.

User groups or individuals who feel they may wish to assist the BLM in volunteer projects, should contact their nearest BLM office for further information.

MINERALS



MERGER

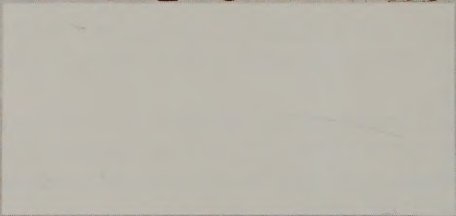
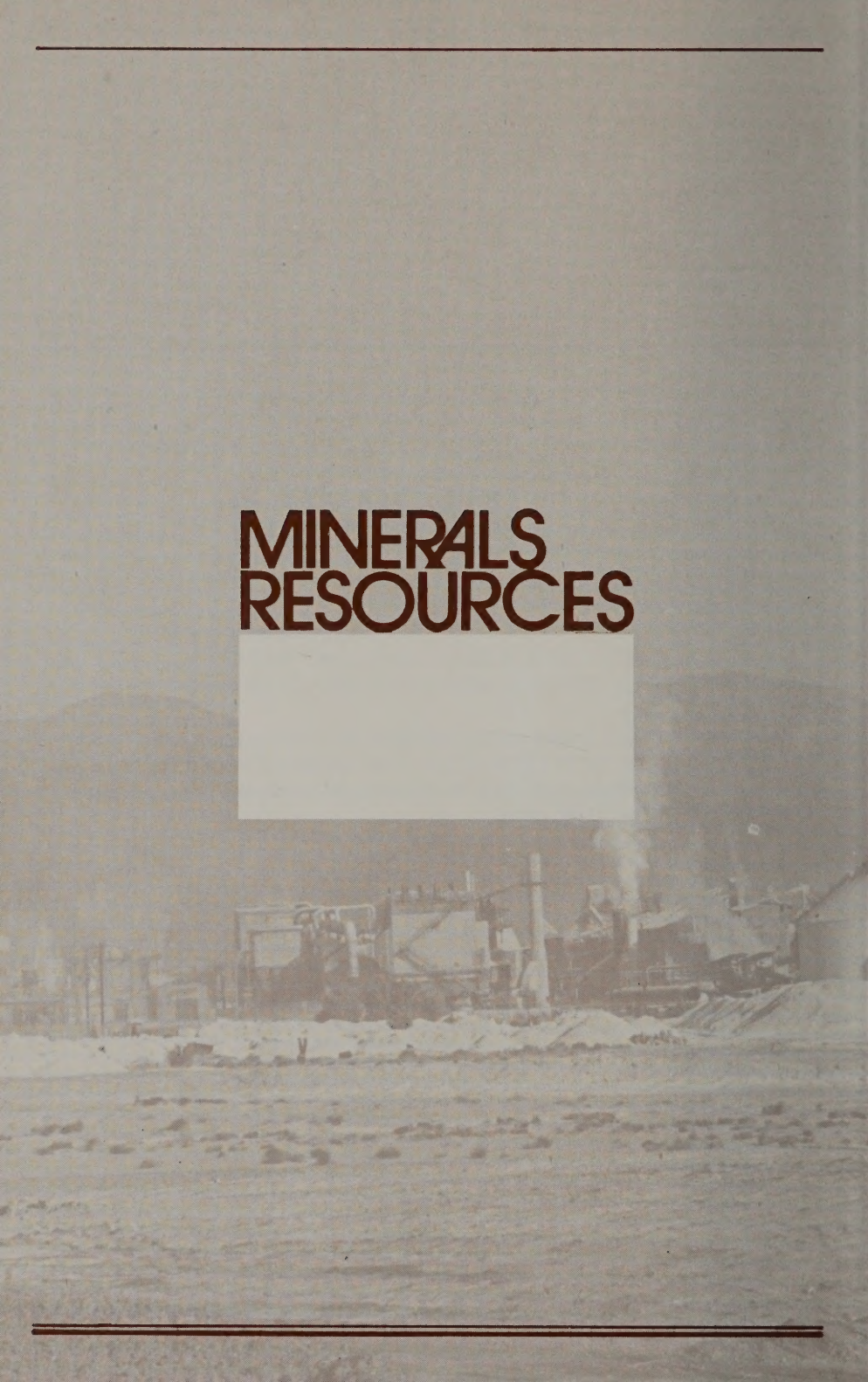


This past year the onshore Minerals Management Service agency was merged into the Bureau of Land Management to eliminate duplication of efforts and overlapping functions. All mineral leasing activities on public lands are now the responsibility of BLM.

BLM is responsible for the preparation of resource evaluation, determination of fair market value, approval or rejection of drilling permits and mining or production plans, and on-site inspection and enforcement of mineral leases. BLM is also responsible for environmental review of onshore mineral activities, resource classification and geoscientific and economic evaluation of leasable mineral tracts, issuance of leases and permits, and approval and direct supervision through inspection and enforcement programs of lease exploration and development operations.

By carrying out these responsibilities, BLM provides for the extraction of minerals by methods that minimize waste of resources and environmental damage and lead to maximum recovery and conservation of public mineral resources.

MINERALS RESOURCES





BLM California eliminated a non-energy mineral leasing backlog of 62 cases this last year and the evaluation of known mineral leasing areas was completed. Fourteen mineral patents were issued, 201 mining plans of operations processed and 89 notices of intent to mine were processed.

The first competitive lease sale for sodium in approximately 20 years was held in the California Desert District on Danby Dry Lake.

California developed a streamlined mineral report by shortening the mineral evaluation process for Recreation and Public Purposes Act applications, land exchanges and public land sales.

Within the Bakersfield District, Folsom Resource Area's minerals testing and identification laboratory was improved last year. The information from this testing lab is used in the verification of mineral validity examinations which are used in processing lands and minerals cases.

Solid leasable minerals on BLM lands in California are valued at \$100 million.

LOCATABLE MINERALS*

Total claims in effect	133,714 (recorded)
Claims processed	18,369

MINERAL MATERIALS**

Total use authorizations in effect	238
Material value in authorizations	\$907,831
In Fiscal Year 1983:	
Number of authorizations issued	217
Value of production	\$73,335

* Talc, Gold, Silver, Copper, Magnesium, Antimony, Uranium, Barite, Pumice (2" blocks), Borax, Nickel, Tin, Bentonite

** Bentonite, Pumice, Sand & Gravel

SOLID LEASABLE MINERALS

Commodity	Total Leases in Effect 9/30/83	Total Acreage in Leases	In Fiscal Year 1983	
			Leases Issued	Acres Leased
Coal	0	80	0	0
Sodium	27	24,325	3	3,864
Phosphate	1	1,608	0	0
Other Potassium	6	6,610	0	0
TOTAL	34	32,545	3	3,864

A sepia-toned photograph of an oil pumpjack. The pumpjack is the central focus, with its long walking beam and counterweight visible. The brand name 'LUFKIN' is printed on the side of the walking beam. A large, solid white rectangle is superimposed over the lower-middle portion of the image, partially obscuring the pumpjack's base and the ground. The background shows a hazy, open landscape under a pale sky. The overall tone is industrial and historical.

OIL & GAS



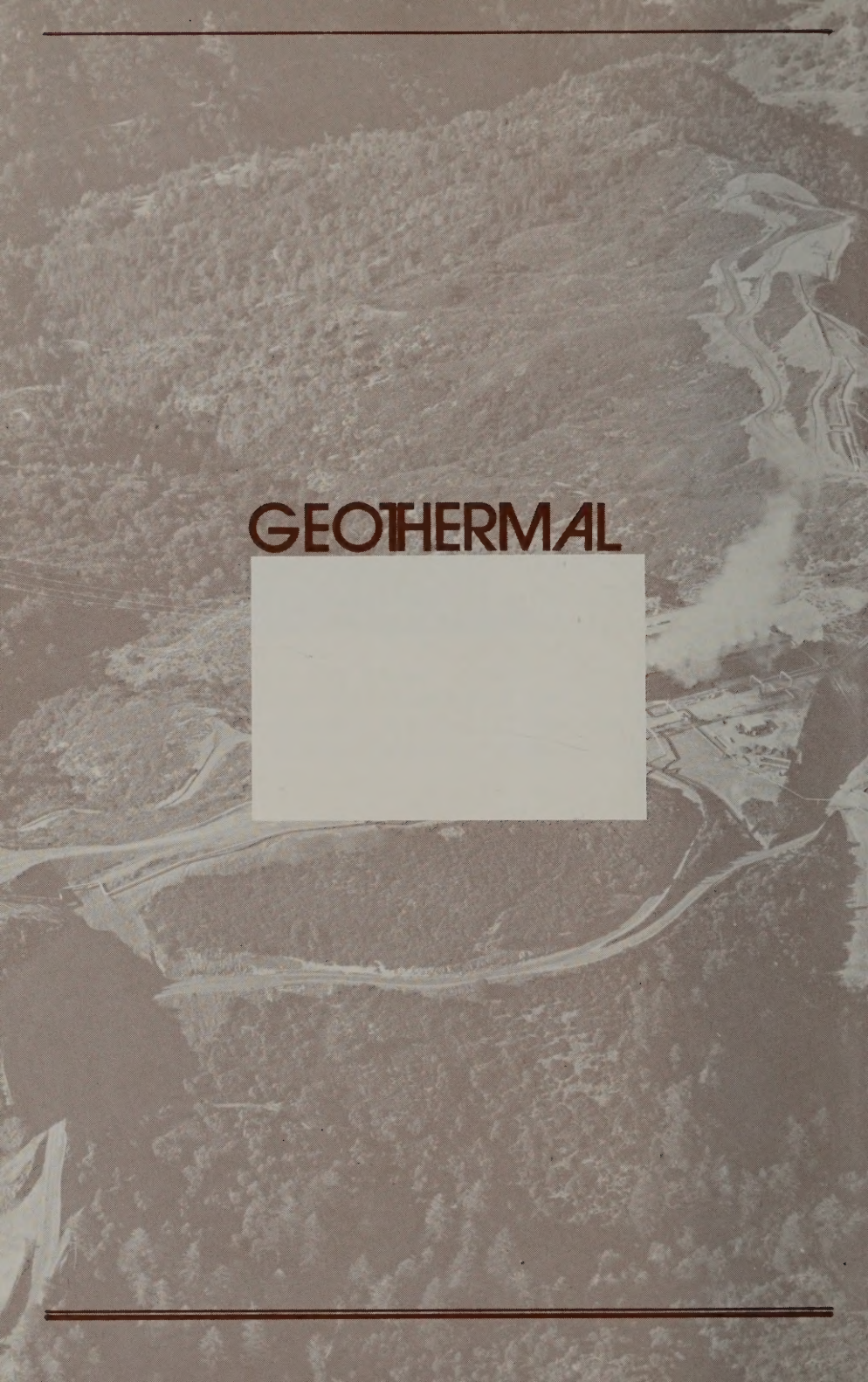
Oil and gas production on public lands is a vital part of BLM California's energy program. By processing 456 oil and gas applications in a timely manner and issuing 395 noncompetitive oil and gas leases, BLM was able to keep the BLM case backlog to zero.

The Bakersfield District is by far the largest producer of oil in all of California's BLM districts. If Kern County, which is located in the Bakersfield District, were a state, it would be the fourth largest producer of oil and gas in the United States.

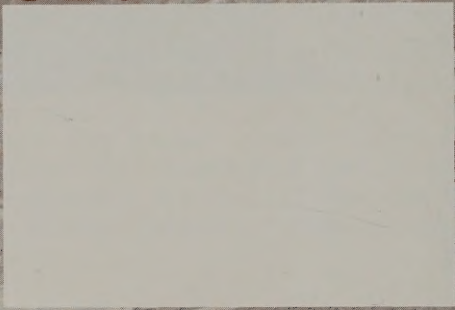
In BLM California last year, there were 346 producing oil leases; 2,800 non-producing leases; 200 applications for permit to drill, and 200 well abandonments. BLM produced 23.6 million barrels of oil for a production value of \$500 million. Natural gas production was nine million thousand cubic feet. Thirty-three million dollars in royalty money was received last year with \$16.5 million of that going to the State of California and the remainder to the Federal Treasury.

FLUID LEASABLE MINERALS

	Total Leases in Effect 9/30/83	Total Acreage in Leases	In Fiscal Year 1983				Number of Producing Leases
Commodity			Leases Issued		Acres Issued		
			Competi- tive	Noncom- petitive	Competi- tive	Noncom- petitive	
Oil & Gas	3,531	6,365,795	0	302	1	762,938	



GEO THERMAL





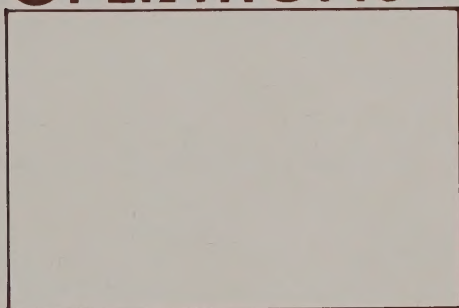
Last year two geothermal lease sales were held offering 72 parcels of 133,000 acres. Successful sales were held on remaining Known Geothermal Resource Areas (KGRA) on surface lands in Beckwourth Peak, Mono-Long Valley, Lassen and Sespe Hot Springs KGRAs. The lease sale held in the Mono-Long Valley area netted a total of \$6,178,124 for 13 parcels. All KGRA parcels not sold in previous years were offered for bid.

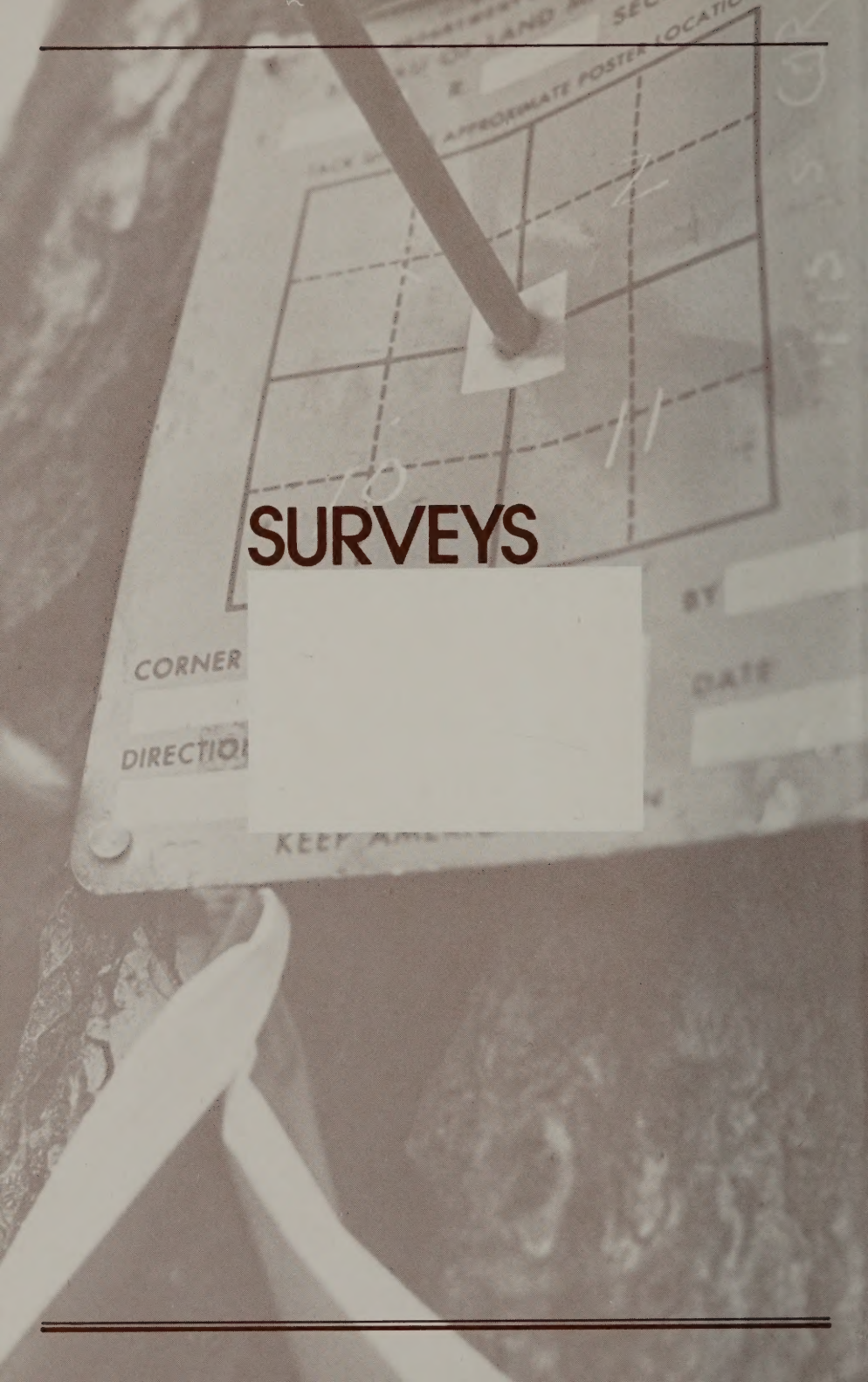
The most active geothermal area is the Geysers KGRA in the Ukiah District. This area has 18 operating electric power plants with two on Federal lands and six new plants planned for construction. There are 81 Federal wells in the Geysers with 20 more in the rest of California.

FLUID LEASABLE MINERALS

Commodity	Total Leases in Effect 9/30/83	Total Acreage in Leases	Leases Issued		In Fiscal Year 1983 Acres Issued		Number of Producing Leases
			Competi- tive	Noncom- petitive	Competi- tive	Noncom- petitive	
Geothermal	392	512,494	17	15	22,313	24,497	10

OPERATIONS



A photograph of a surveying station marker, a small white square with a metal rod, mounted on a rock. A survey form is placed over the marker. The form has a grid with handwritten numbers '10', '70', 'Z', and '11'. The form also has fields for 'CORNER', 'DIRECTION', 'KEEP AREA', 'BY', and 'DATE'.

SURVEYS

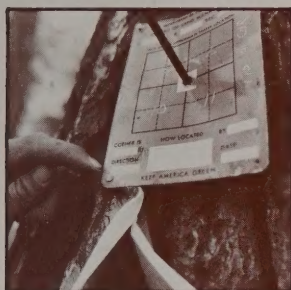
CORNER

DIRECTION

KEEP AREA

BY

DATE



The land survey branch of BLM California this last year surveyed 876 miles of land. Many of these surveys were completed for lands administered by other Federal agencies. Also, along with the surveys, remonumentation of section corners was accomplished with nearly 1,000 corners sought in the field, with 155 actually remonumented.

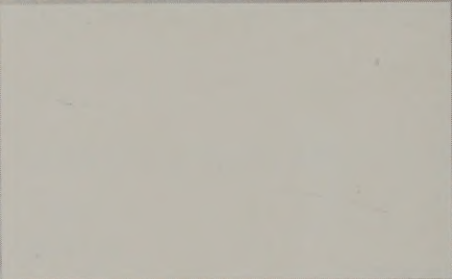
A cooperative survey project between Santa Barbara County, Forest Service, and BLM was completed. This project involved surveying section lines in several townships where surveys were virtually nonexistent.

SURVEYS COMPLETED FOR OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

	Miles Surveyed	Survey Monuments Set
FOREST SERVICE (Region 4)	39	71
FOREST SERVICE (Region 5)	310	678
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS	30	143
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION	91	217
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	0.55	18

An aerial photograph of a large forest fire. A helicopter is visible in the upper left, and a small boat is in the middle left. A large white rectangular box obscures the middle of the image. The foreground shows a dark, charred hillside with smoke rising from it.

FIRE





In natural ecological conditions, brushlands are subject to wild-fires and burn periodically. California BLM manages 630,000 such areas on public lands.

However, suppression of wildfire in past years has resulted in dense, overmature strands which are flammable and often literally explosive. When fires do occur, they are sometimes uncontrollable until fuel or weather conditions change.

Disadvantages which result from dense brush include degraded habitat for such species as deer and quail, decreased water yield from the watershed, poor foliage conditions for livestock, and high costs of fire suppression.

Prescribed fire is now accepted as an environmentally desirable and cost effective resource management tool. BLM's prescribed fire program increased substantially last year, with 50 burns on 35,000 acres.

FIRE SUPPRESSION

Man-caused fires	253
Lightning fires	168
Acreage burned	24,313
Estimated value of resources developed	\$1,128,416

PRESCRIBED FIRES

Number of fires	31
Acreage burned	31,563

RESOURCE PROTECTION

VISITOR MANAGEMENT

In carrying out its resource protection responsibility, BLM California provides on-the-ground visitor management by monitoring visitor use; providing visitor information through maps, brochures and interpretive and educational programs where appropriate; and providing assistance and protection through search and rescue efforts, law enforcement, field patrols, and other direct visitor contact.

A new management policy was initiated to meet the needs of winter public land users. These individuals known as "snowbirds" come from colder climates to enjoy the warm and sunny southern California deserts in the winter months.

MARIJUANA CULTIVATION

The problems associated with illegal marijuana cultivation came to the attention of the BLM in recent years because of the tremendous influx of violators who have found isolated and remote sections of the public lands to be ideal for their unlawful activities.

The range of problems faced by BLM because of marijuana cultivation on the public lands included threats of bodily harm to personnel and visitors. The marijuana grower harms the timberland environment through misuse of pesticides to kill rodents, fertilizers that filter into streams, and increases the fire danger in the forest.

This year the BLM joined in a combined state, Federal, and local government effort known as CAMP (Campaign Against Marijuana Planting) to eradicate known marijuana sites on private, state, and Federal lands.

CAMP carried out 524 raids on sites in 14 California counties and destroyed 64,579 marijuana plants. The estimated street value of these plants, some nearly 20 feet tall, was \$130 million. Nearly 41,000 of these plants were found on private lands, 16,400 on Forest Service lands, and 8,500 on BLM lands.

Seventy-eight arrests and 50 pending warrants resulted from the CAMP program. Confiscated from the sites was a wide range of deadly weapons, such as shotguns, rifles, and handguns. A number of all-terrain vehicles were also confiscated along with numerous plastic hot-houses and vast amounts of cultivation equipment.

UNAUTHORIZED OCCUPANCY

Unauthorized occupancies, also known as illegal trespasses, occur throughout California but appear to be most prevalent in the Sierra Nevada mountain range. Most often these occupancies consist of individuals who construct "visqueen" or black plastic shacks. BLM estimates there are more than 750 such illegal occupancies occurring on the public lands in California.

In a large number of cases, BLM becomes aware of these activities when local residents complain to county officials, or to the BLM, about individuals living on the land destroying the surrounding environment, littering the land, having no sanitation facilities, growing marijuana, or breaking state and county laws, including keeping children in unwholesome or dangerous situations.

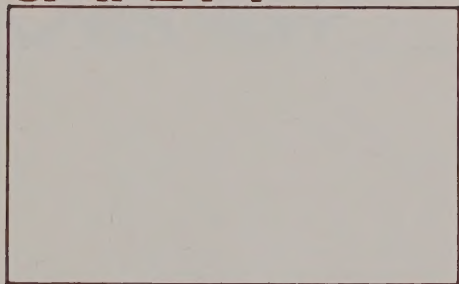
To remedy these problems, BLM issues the trespasser a notice to vacate within 30 days; once vacated, unauthorized structures are dismantled; if occupants will not vacate, action is taken through the Department of the Interior's Solicitor, U.S. Attorney, and Federal Courts; local governments, including the county supervisors, sheriffs, and health and planning officials are kept fully informed and involved, and local mining groups and homeowners' associations are asked to work with BLM.

WOOD AND TIMBER THEFTS

Another problem is the theft of firewood and timber. The extent of the problem is different for each of BLM's Resource Areas, depending to a great degree on the amount of fuelwood available in the areas.

Bakersfield District's Caliente Resource Area reports only about 20 cords of wood stolen each year, while their Folsom Resource Area estimates between 1,000 and 1,500 cords of wood stolen. These estimates are based on known and reported thefts ranging from 300 to 500 cords stolen each year. Timber theft, which is different because commercial-grade timber is removed, is estimated at between \$20,000 and \$50,000 each year in the Folsom Resource Area alone.

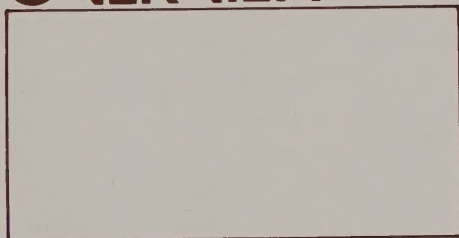
SAFETY



BLM maintains a safety and health program for visitors and employees in California. An estimated 30 million visits were made by the public to California public lands last year. Within that time, BLM personnel responded to 20 visitor fatalities, 82 vehicle accidents and 82 injury accidents and provided visitor assistance over 45,000 times.

The program also includes safety in wildland firefighting, aircraft and helicopter operations, construction, off-highway vehicle operations, mining, oil and gas, wild horse and burro roundup operations, geothermal well safety, hazardous materials spills, emergency preparedness and disaster planning for natural disasters and Presidentially declared emergency conditions.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW



PAYMENTS-IN-LIEU OF TAXES

Most California counties received a share of \$10.1 million paid by the Federal Government through its annual payments of funds to partially compensate local governments for revenues lost because of the presence of certain tax-exempt Federal land within their county boundaries.

The California payments are part of \$95.9 million paid to 1,693 units of local government nationwide. How local governments use the funds is for them to decide as no conditions are prescribed by the Federal Government.

FUNDING LEVELS 1982-1984

(figures noted in millions of dollars)

<u>Appropriation, Activity & Projects</u>	<u>End of FY 1982</u>	<u>End of FY 1983</u>	<u>As of 12/2/83 FY 1984</u>
MANAGEMENT OF LANDS & RESOURCES			
Energy & Minerals Management	2,096	3,086	3,765
Lands & Realty Management	1,480	1,632	1,817
Renewable Resource Development, Protection & Management	9,610	9,916	9,809
Planning & Data Management	916	876	736
Cadastral Survey	1,503	1,905	1,828
Enforcement	250	335	335
General Administration & EEO	1,609	1,559	2,593
Maintenance	891	1,164	1,082
SUBTOTAL	19,355	21,437	21,965
ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION			
Acquisition & Construction	748	603	280
Reimbursable Service Charges	1,815	2,269	3,197
Range Improvements	441	406	428
Land & Water Conservation Fund	787	430	355
SUBTOTAL	3,791	3,708	4,260
TOTAL MANAGEMENT BUDGET	23,146	25,181	26,225

CALIFORNIA COUNTIES IN LIEU TAX PAYMENTS

LOCAL UNIT OF GOVERNMENT	ENTITLEMENT ACRES	TOTAL PAID THIS FY
Alameda County	1,867	1,319
Alpine County	406,895	38,342
Amador County	87,743	8,268
Butte County	150,462	14,178
Calaveras County	152,291	14,350
Colusa County	100,842	9,502
Contra Costa County	1,500	1,060
Del Norte County	461,274	43,465
El Dorado County	524,640	49,437
Fresno County	1,488,148	256,172
Glenn County	204,568	19,277
Humboldt County	466,560	1,488,546
Imperial County	1,192,600	648,379
Inyo County	5,302,188	485,741
Kern County	1,018,611	589,442
Kings County	10,403	5,414
Lake County	379,119	35,724
Lassen County	1,648,541	155,342
Los Angeles County	680,508	476,300
Madera County	498,278	87,533
Marin County	73,801	108,687
Mariposa County	511,492	153,020
Mendocino County	310,253	29,235
Merced County	41,881	28,788
Modoc County	1,690,646	159,310
Mono County	1,711,122	161,239
Monterey County	390,560	268,112
Napa County	61,094	42,778
Nevada County	185,929	17,520
Orange County	54,593	19,136
Placer County	359,016	33,830
Plumas County	1,155,328	108,867
Riverside County	2,368,314	917,520
Sacramento County	4,288	3,030
San Benito County	125,477	78,705
San Bernardino County	7,644,557	759,237
San Diego County	467,051	310,022
San Francisco County	2,386	12,470
San Joaquin County	1,246	881
San Luis Obispo County	356,447	228,276
San Mateo County	100	
Santa Barbara County	659,864	450,778
Santa Clara County	7,680	5,079
Santa Cruz County	12	
Shasta County	962,009	90,650
Sierra County	428,197	40,349
Siskiyou County	2,506,225	236,162
Solano County	4,628	3,271
Sonoma County	24,817	2,339
Stanislaus County	5,335	3,405
Sutter County	160	113
Tehama County	443,054	41,749
Trinity County	1,505,732	141,885
Tulare County	1,517,509	658,422
Tuolumne County	1,103,298	111,992
Ventura County	573,414	448,337
Yolo County	28,414	19,501
Yuba County	49,426	4,658
TOTALS	42,112,393	10,127,144

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1983

MINERAL LEASING	BLM RECEIPTS	PAYMENTS TO STATE
Coal	\$ 80.00	40.00
Oil and Gas	33,006,971.50	16,503,485.75
Phosphate	1,609.00	804.50
Potash	618,910.00	309,455.00
Sodium	5,110,926.47	2,555,463.24
Geothermal	11,675,305.59	5,837,652.80
All Others	909,776.92	454,888.46
SUBTOTAL — MINERAL LEASING	\$51,323,579.49	\$25,661,789.75
SALE OF LANDS & MINERALS	1,812,651.00	90,632.55
GRAZING		
Section 15 (50%)	\$ 254,020.56	\$ 127,010.23
Section 3 (12.5%)	181,704.56	22,713.07
SUBTOTAL — GRAZING	\$ 435,725.12	\$ 149,723.30
TOTAL	\$53,571,955.60	\$25,902,145.60

BLM CALIFORNIA EMPLOYEES

	Permanent	Temporary	Full Time Equivalent
California State Office	218	49	270
Bakersfield District	92	26	118
California Desert District	132	18	150
Susanville District	76	29	109
Ukiah District	84	8	92
TOTAL	602	130	735

California State Office,
2800 Cottage Way, Room E-2841
Sacramento, California 95825

Bakersfield District

800 Truxtun Avenue,
Room 311
Bakersfield, CA 93301
805/861-4191

Bishop Resource Area

873 North Main Street,
Suite 201
Bishop, CA 93514
619/872-4881

Caliente Resource Area

520 Butte Street
Bakersfield, CA 93305
805/861-4236

Folsom Resource Area

63 Natoma Street
Folsom, CA 95630
916/985-4474

Hollister Resource Area

P.O. Box 365
Parkhill
Hollister, CA 95023
408/637-8183

Ukiah District

555 Leslie Street
Ukiah, CA 95482
707/462-3873

Arcata Resource Area

P.O. Box 11
1585 "J" Street
Arcata, CA 95521
707/822-7648

Clearlake Resource Area

555 Leslie Street
Ukiah, CA 95482
707/462-3873

Redding Resource Area

355 Hemsted Drive
Redding, CA 96001
916/246-5325

California Desert District

1695 Spruce Street
Riverside, CA 92507
714/351-6383

Barstow Resource Area

831 Barstow Road
Barstow, CA 92311
619/256-3591

El Centro Resource Area

333 So. Waterman Avenue
El Centro, CA 92243
619/352-5842

Indio Resource Area

1695 Spruce Street
Riverside, CA 92507
714/351-6663

Needles Resource Area

641 Front Street
Suite B
Needles, CA 92363
619/326-3896

Ridgecrest Resource Area

112 Dolphin Street
Ridgecrest, CA 93555
619/375-7125

Susanville District

P.O. Box 1090
705 Hall Street
Susanville, CA 96130
916/257-5381

Alturas Resource Area

P.O. Box 771
Centerville Road
Alturas, CA 96101
916/233-4666

Cedarville Resource Area

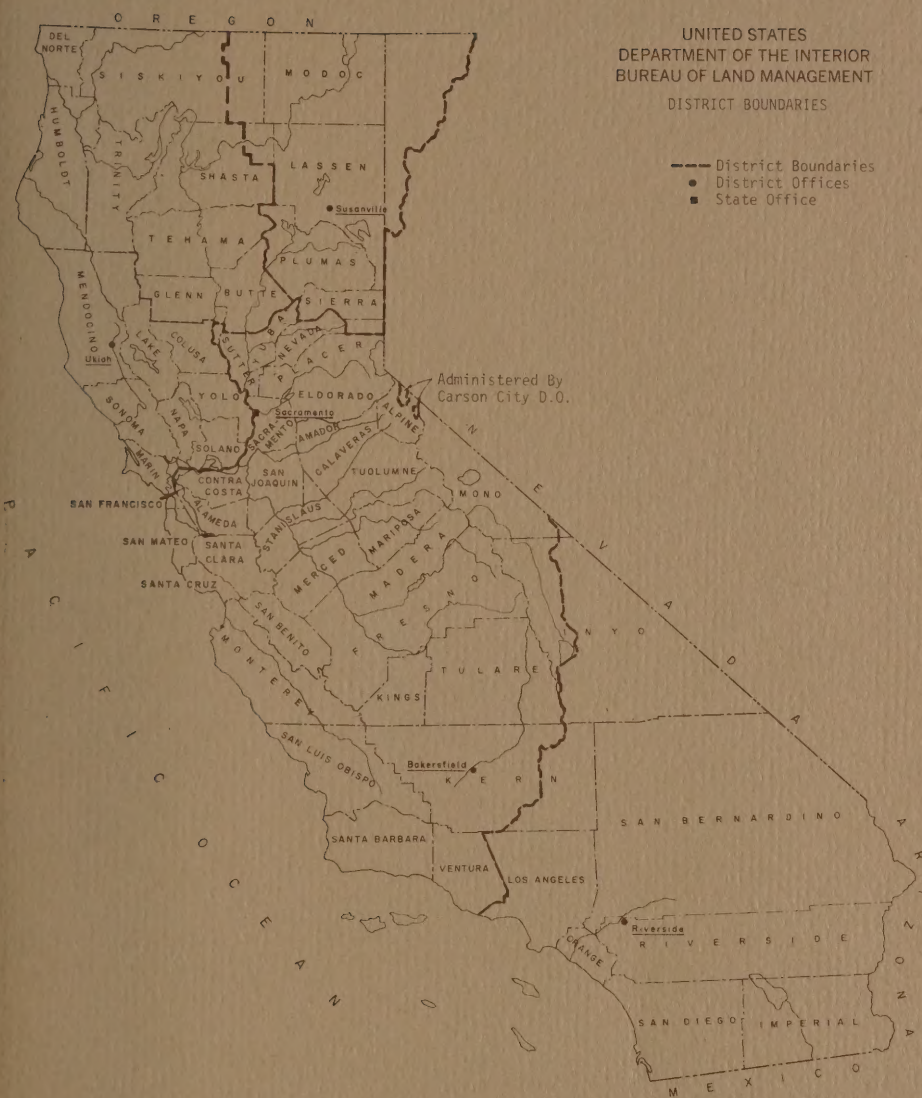
P.O. Box 460
602 Cressler Street
Cedarville, CA 96104
916/279-6101

Eagle Lake Resource Area

P.O. Box 1090
2545 Riverside Drive
Susanville, CA 96130
916/257-5381

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

- District Boundaries
- District Offices
- State Office



25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150 175 200
STATUTE MILES

**BLM Library
Denver Federal Center
Bldg. 85, OC-521
P.O. Box 25047
Denver, CO 80225**